

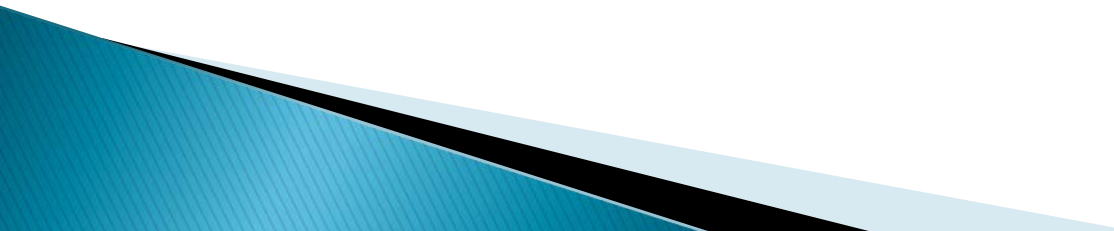
EPA's PM Augmentation Procedure

Roy Huntley, EPA

Stephen Colodner, Transystems

Dr. Jonathan Dorn, Eastern Research Group

PM Augmentation

- ▶ Describe Problem
 - ▶ EPA's Fix – PM Augmentation
 - ▶ Weaknesses of Current PM Aug Methodology
 - ▶ Suggested Improvements
 - ▶ EPA Recommendations for Submitters
- 

Definitions

- ▶ **PM10–FIL**
 - filterable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter, usually measured at stack conditions (elevated temperatures)
- ▶ **PM2.5–FIL**
 - filterable particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, usually measured at stack conditions (elevated temperatures)
- ▶ **PM–CON**
 - condensible particulate matter, which is matter that exists as a vapor at stack conditions but exists as a liquid or a solid after exiting the stack and cooled by ambient conditions.
- ▶ **PM10–PRI**
 - The sum of PM10–FIL and PM–CON
- ▶ **PM2.5–PRI**
 - The sum of PM2.5–FIL and PM–CON



The Goal

- ▶ Consistency among PM species
 - Keeping it real
 - Data needs to make sense
- ▶ Completeness in terms of all PM species present for every process

The Problem

- ▶ Submitted data can violate certain known physical relationships
 - Example, $\text{PM}_{2.5}\text{-FIL} > \text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL}$
- ▶ PM data submitted to the EPA is sometimes not complete.
 - Missing PM species
 - Example, $\text{PM}_{10}\text{-PRI}$ only PM pollutant code submitted

Our job

- ▶ Resolve apparent errors
- ▶ Augment missing PM species
- ▶ Note that current methodology only applies to point sources

PM Augmentation Methodology, Resolve Inconsistencies

- ▶ First Step is to review submitted data and resolve inconsistencies
 - If $PM_{10-FIL} > PM_{10-PRI}$, then PM_{10-PRI} is replaced with null
 - If $PM_{2.5-FIL} > PM_{2.5-PRI}$, then $PM_{2.5-PRI}$ is replaced with null
 - If $PM_{10-FIL} + PM-CON > PM_{10-PRI}$, then PM_{10-PRI} is replaced with sum of $PM_{10-FIL} + PM-CON$
 - If $PM_{2.5-FIL} + PM-CON > PM_{2.5-PRI}$, then $PM_{2.5-PRI}$ is replaced with sum of $PM_{2.5-FIL} + PM-CON$
 - If $PM_{2.5-PRI} > PM_{10-PRI}$, then PM_{10-PRI} is replaced with $PM_{2.5-PRI}$
 - If $PM_{25-FIL} > PM_{10-FIL}$, PM_{10-FIL} is replaced with $PM_{2.5-FIL}$

Resolve Inconsistencies, Continued

- ▶ If $PM-CON > PM_{2.5}-PRI$ or $PM-CON > PM_{10}-PRI$, then 2 cases are considered.
 - $PM-CON$ is much higher than $PM_{xx}-PRI$, which is inconsistent, so if difference is larger than 10%, then $PM-CON$ is replaced with null
 - $PM-CON$ is higher than $PM_{xx}-PRI$ but not by much and might be rounding error, so if difference is by less than 10%, then $PM-CON$ is replaced with $PM_{xx}-PRI$

Trivial Updates

- ▶ Addition and Subtraction based on the definition of filterable and primary.
 - Example, If both PM10-FIL and PM-CON are available, then $PM10-PRI = PM10-FIL + PM-CON$.

Non-Trivial Updates

- ▶ Non-Trivial updates – uses a process based on the PM Calculator, which is an EPA software program (no longer supported) that used particle size information from AP42 to fractionate filterable PM data
 - Appendix B.1
 - PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION DATA AND SIZED EMISSION FACTORS FOR SELECTED SOURCES
 - Appendix B.2
 - GENERALIZED PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS
 - Are used to convert PM10-FIL to PM25-FIL and vice versa
- ▶ Converted PM Calculator information into MS Access® files
 - Need SCC and PM controls
- ▶ Also has process to produce records with condensible emissions

1.8 BAGASSE-FIRED BOILER: EXTERNAL COMBUSTION

1.8 BAGASSE-FIRED BOILER: EXTERNAL COMBUSTION

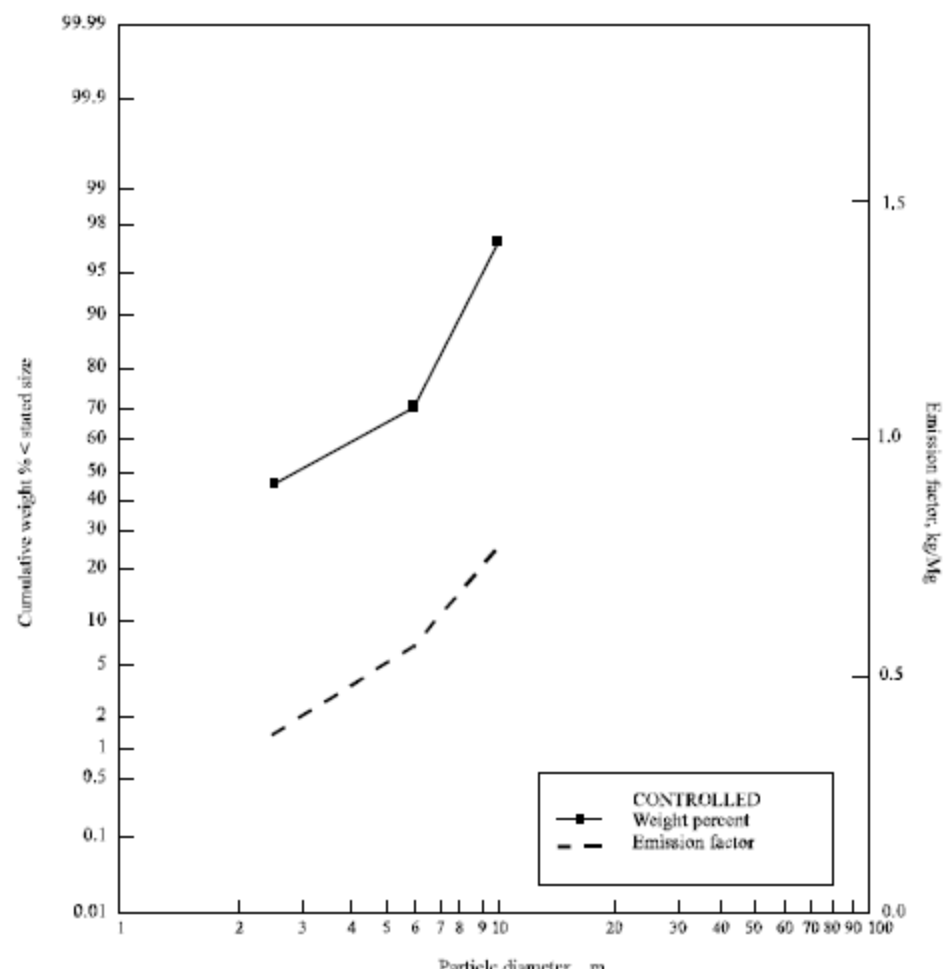


Table B.2-1. PARTICLE SIZE CATEGORY BY AP-42 SECTION

AP-42 Section	Source Category	Category Number*	AP-42 Section	Source Category	C N
	<u>External combustion</u>		8.5.3	Ammonium phosphates	
1.1	Bituminous and subbituminous coal combustion	a		Reactor/ammoniator-granulator Dryer/cooler	
1.2	Anthracite coal combustion	a	8.7	Hydrofluoric acid	
1.3	Fuel oil combustion			Spar drying	
	Residual oil			Spar handling	
	Utility	a		Transfer	
	Commercial	a	8.9	Phosphoric acid (thermal process)	
	Distillate oil		8.10	Sulfuric acid	
	Utility	a	8.12	Sodium carbonate	
	Commercial	a		<u>Food and agricultural</u>	
	Residential	a	9.3.1	Defoliation and harvesting of cotton	
1.4	Natural gas combustion	a		Trailer loading	
1.5	Liquefied petroleum gas	a		Transport	
1.6	Wood waste combustion in boilers	a	9.3.2	Harvesting of grain	
1.7	Lignite combustion	a		Harvesting machine	
1.8	Bagasse combustion	b		Truck loading	
1.9	Residential fireplaces	a		Field transport	

emissions, and controlled size specific emission is shown in Figure B.2-1. A blank Calculation Sheet is provided in Figure B.2-2.

Table B.2-3. TYPICAL COLLECTION EFFICIENCIES OF VARIOUS PARTICULATE CONTROL DEVICES^a
(%)

AIRS Code ^b	Type Of Collector	Particle Size (µm)		
		0 - 2.5	2.5 - 6	6 - 10
001	Wet scrubber - hi-efficiency	90	95	99
002	Wet scrubber - med-efficiency	25	85	95
003	Wet scrubber - low-efficiency	20	80	90
004	Gravity collector - hi-efficiency	3.6	5	6
005	Gravity collector - med-efficiency	2.9	4	4.8
006	Gravity collector - low-efficiency	1.5	3.2	3.7
007	Centrifugal collector - hi-efficiency	80	95	95
008	Centrifugal collector - med-efficiency	50	75	85
009	Centrifugal collector - low-efficiency	10	35	50
010	Electrostatic precipitator - hi-efficiency	95	99	99.5
011	Electrostatic precipitator - med-efficiency			
	boilers	50	80	94
	other	80	90	97
012	Electrostatic precipitator - low-efficiency			
	boilers	40	70	90
	other	70	80	90
014	Mist eliminator - high velocity >250 FPM	10	75	90
015	Mist eliminator - low velocity <250 FPM	5	40	75

Sample Calculation

- ▶ Process = industrial boiler burning distillate oil, reported PM10-FIL emissions of 16.0 tons.
 - SCC = 10200501
 - PM controls = none
- ▶ To estimate PM25-FIL, use PM Calculator File, select SCC, and set both primary and secondary controls to “999” (uncontrolled) , get multiplier

Sample Calculation, Cont

- ▶ $\text{PM}_{25}\text{-FIL} = \text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL} * \text{conversion factor}$
- ▶ $\text{Conversion factor} = 12.5/50 = 0.25$
- ▶ $16.0 \text{ tons} * 0.25 = 4.0 \text{ tons}$

PM Condensibles

- ▶ PM calculator only for filterable PM
 - PM-FIL to PM10-FIL and PM25-FIL and vice versa
- ▶ For PM condensables, we use AP42 (again)
 - Ratio of Emission Factors to calculate missing PM emissions.
- ▶ Example – section 1.3 of AP-42,
 - PM10-FIL emission factor = 1.0 lbs/thousand gallons (table 1.3-6, AP42)
 - PM-CON emission factor = 1.3 lbs/thousand gallons (table 1.3-2, AP42)
 - Multiply PM10-FIL emissions by the ratio of PM-CON to PM10-FIL will get you PM-CON

Sample Calculation using Condensables

- ▶ $\text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL Emissions}^* (\text{PM-CON EF} / \text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL EF}) = \text{PM-CON Emissions}$
- ▶ $16.0 \text{ tons} * 1.3 / 1.0 = 20.8 \text{ tons}$
- ▶ $\text{PM-CON} + \text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL} = \text{PM}_{10}\text{-PRI}$
- ▶ $20.8 + 16.0 = 36.8 \text{ tons}$
- ▶ $\text{PM-CON} + \text{PM}_{25}\text{-FIL} = \text{PM}_{25}\text{-PRI}$
- ▶ $20.8 + 4.0 = 24.8 \text{ tons}$

Another Example

- ▶ Spreader Stoker Industrial Boiler burning coal (SCC=10200204), reports 67 tons of PM10–PRI, need rest of PM species

Coal Fired Boiler

- ▶ $\text{PM}_{10}\text{-PRI} * \text{conversion factor} = \text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL}$
- ▶ $67 \text{ tons} * 0.926966 = 62.1 \text{ tons}$
- ▶ $(\text{PM}_{10}\text{-PRI}) - (\text{PM}_{10}\text{-FIL}) = \text{PM-CON}$
- ▶ $67 - 62.1 = 4.9 \text{ tons}$



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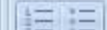
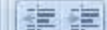
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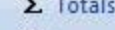


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Cc SCC Prima Seconda PMC PMC PMCAL PMCALC_PM10FI PMCALC_PM25FIL PMCALC_PM10FI PMCALC_PM25F

10200204 128 999 100 20 6.97 2.27 1.39 88.64 80

* 0 0

Navigation Pane

Left overs

- ▶ SCC coverage is not 100%, so records remain null after procedure
- ▶ To ensure that all PM10-PRI and PM25-PRI records are populated, we fill in remaining null records as follows

Pollutant with Null Record	Gap-filling Priority List (Null Record Set Equal to First Non-null Value in List)
PM2.5-PRI	1. PM2.5-FIL 2. PM10-PRI 3. PM10-FIL 4. PM-CON
PM10-PRI	1. PM10-FIL 2. PM2.5-PRI

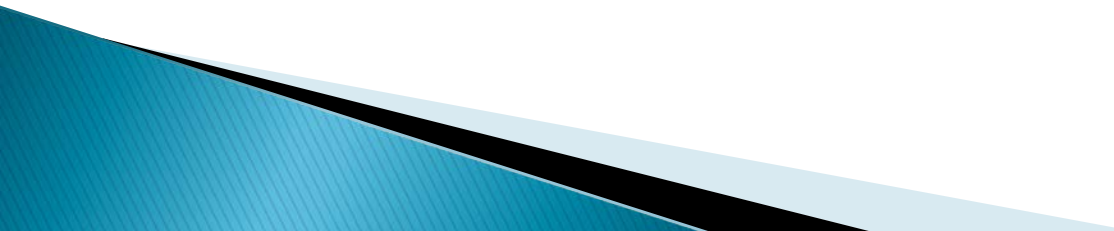
Batch Processing Tool

- ▶ EPA Contractor has built batch processing tool that performs the tasks described in this presentation
 - Pre-screening of data and self consistency checks
 - Trivial updates
 - Non-trivial updates
 - Repeat self consistency checks
- ▶ MS Access Tool
 - Not available for public use

PM Augmentation Assumptions and Shortcomings

- ▶ PM Augmentation uses AP42 emission factors to create other PM species
 - Natural gas corrections have been made
- ▶ PM Augmentation uses EPA default values for control efficiencies
- ▶ Only 2 control devices were considered
- ▶ For coal, assumes ash content of 8%
- ▶ SCC coverage is not 100%
 - Remaining null values filled in with other data
- ▶ When deriving PM species containing condensables, potential for underestimate of PM_{xx}-PRI and PM-CON
 - Mostly affect coal combustion

Future Improvements (if resources are available)

- ▶ Improve SCC coverage for Point
 - ▶ Expand utility of Tool to Include Nonpoint Sources
 - ▶ Improve Batch Processing Tool
- 

Recommendations to Submitters

- ▶ As a minimum, Submit PMxx-FIL and PM-CON only
 - ▶ Or PMxx-PRI and PM-CON only
 - ▶ Let us do the simple math
- 